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GERMANY.

*Plague and cholera in various countries.**Plague.*

British India.—During the week ended December 20 there were registered in the Bombay presidency 10,002 plague cases and 7,300 deaths, as compared with 8,631 cases and 6,544 deaths in the foregoing week, and 8,313 cases with 6,333 deaths in the week ending December 6. During the period from the 28th of December to the 3d of January 6,621 plague cases and 5,332 deaths were registered there, of which 165 cases and 160 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay and 33 cases with 29 deaths in the town and port of Karachi.

Cape Colony.—During the week ended December 20, 2 colored men died of the plague in Port Elizabeth.

Brazil.—During the second half of November 16 persons died of plague in Rio de Janeiro, and in the first half of December 18 deaths from plague were registered in that city.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the twelfth official bulletin regarding cholera in Palestine, dated January 13, no fresh cases of cholera occurred in Yafa between the 5th and 11th of January. In Damascus between the 5th and 11th of January 55 persons succumbed to cholera and 76 fresh cases were notified.

Malta.—On Board the steamer *Royal*, coming from Alexandria and bound for London, arriving at the port of La Vallette on the 15th of January, there occurred 9 cases of cholera, 2 of which ended in death.

Dutch Indies.—In Soerabaya between the 30th of November and 13th of December 135 cholera cases and 81 deaths were registered. In Batavia between the 7th of November and 11th of December 33 cholera cases and 30 deaths were notified. In Samarang between the 22d of October and 25th of November there occurred 212 cholera cases and 207 deaths. In Palembang between the 1st and 28th of November there occurred 76 cases and 63 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 17 was somewhat lower than it has been in the three preceding weeks, viz, 16.2 per thousand of the population, being a little higher than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.8. In consequence of the almost general decrease in the mortality, only half of the large German cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The rate of mortality of Leipzig and Bremen, as well as that of London, was higher than the Berlin rate. The mortality statistics of Hamburg, Cologne, Stuttgart, Munich, Breslau, and Königsberg, as well as those of Paris and Vienna, were all considerably higher than the Berlin figures. The number of deaths among children in their first year has during the past three weeks slowly but steadily increased. The abatement in the mortality was confined exclusively to the higher age classes; the infant mortality rate rose to 5.1 per mille, being thus somewhat higher than in Hamburg and Leipzig, but still considerably

lower than in Munich, Nuremberg, Danzig, and Breslau. The mortality rate was, however, lower in Dresden, Charlottenburg (with 12.6 per thousand), and in Schoeneberg, with the minimum death rate of all the large cities, viz, 9.7 per thousand. Acute intestinal diseases were of less frequent occurrence than during the foregoing week, causing 53 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 74 victims (including 14 deaths from influenza). Among the infectious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria were also of less frequent occurrence than in the preceding week. Measles caused 12, scarlet fever 8, and diphtheria 6 deaths. Finally, 7 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 24 was somewhat lower than in any of the four preceding weeks, amounting to 15.9 per thousand of the population. This was somewhat higher, however, than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it was only 14 per thousand. Three-fourths of the large German cities show less favorable health conditions than Berlin. Posen, Breslau, Cologne, Munich, Dresden, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna, had considerably higher mortality figures than Berlin; but a lower rate was recorded in Hanover, Carlsruhe, Schöneberg (with 12.4), and Charlottenburg with the minimum rate of all the large German towns—10.2 per thousand of the inhabitants. The rate of mortality among children in their first year was lower than it has been since the beginning of December. There was, however, an increase in the number of deaths among the higher-age classes as compared with the foregoing week. The infant mortality rate (4 per mille) was not half so high as the rate of Posen, Breslau, Cologne, and Dresden. Cases of acute intestinal disease were of less frequent occurrence, causing 44 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 65 victims. There occurred a larger number of cases of influenza during the week than have been recorded for many years at this season, 18 deaths being registered. Consumption claimed 92 victims, an increase over the foregoing week. Cases of measles and scarlet fever were more frequent, the former causing 14, the latter 7 deaths. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria, which caused 6 deaths. Finally, 5 persons died by violence.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HAWAII.

Report on plague situation at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *January 27, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the plague situation at this port, which was briefly covered by my cablegram of even date:

On December 31 a death from bubonic plague occurred in the person of a Japanese, who lived in a place known as Printer's Lane. On January 18 a Hawaiian woman, who lived in a house about 200 feet away, died of pneumonic plague. On January 24 a niece of the woman, who was in close contact with the latter, died of pneumonic plague. On the same day another niece was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonic plague. At this writing, however, there is every indication that this case will recover. On January 25 still another niece of the woman's and a sister of the latter died of pneumonic